



Strategic Waste Infrastructure Planning Project (SWIP)

Update

- Governance and funding workstream

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Four main elements of the SWIP

1. Planning and Approvals
2. Facilities and Sites
3. Technology
4. **Governance and Funding**

Potential changes to current governance and funding arrangements which may be required to meet the infrastructure needs of the region and contribute to achieving the Waste Strategy targets

Governance

‘structures, mechanisms and processes in place to ensure a system is run properly’

Roles and responsibilities of key players.

Aim of the governance:

- Enable a coordinated and integrated regional approach to waste infrastructure planning, across all waste streams that will improve the ability of the State to meet the Waste Strategy targets.
- Provide the mechanisms for the appropriate sites and buffers to be secured to cater for the future waste infrastructure needs of the region.

Progress to date

- Development of potential governance and funding options
- Public forum in June 2013
- Feedback incorporated
- Model from 'WALGA Vision for waste management...' incorporated
- Consultants commissioned to 'expand out governance models'; identify the strengths and weaknesses inherent in each of the models; and identify complementary funding options
 - Targeted consultation sessions
 - Currently synthesising findings
 - Report expected shortly

Model 1: Business as usual

Collection and processing

- MSW – RGL and LG
- C&I and C&D – largely private sector

Collectors largely determine how waste is processed unless specified in contract

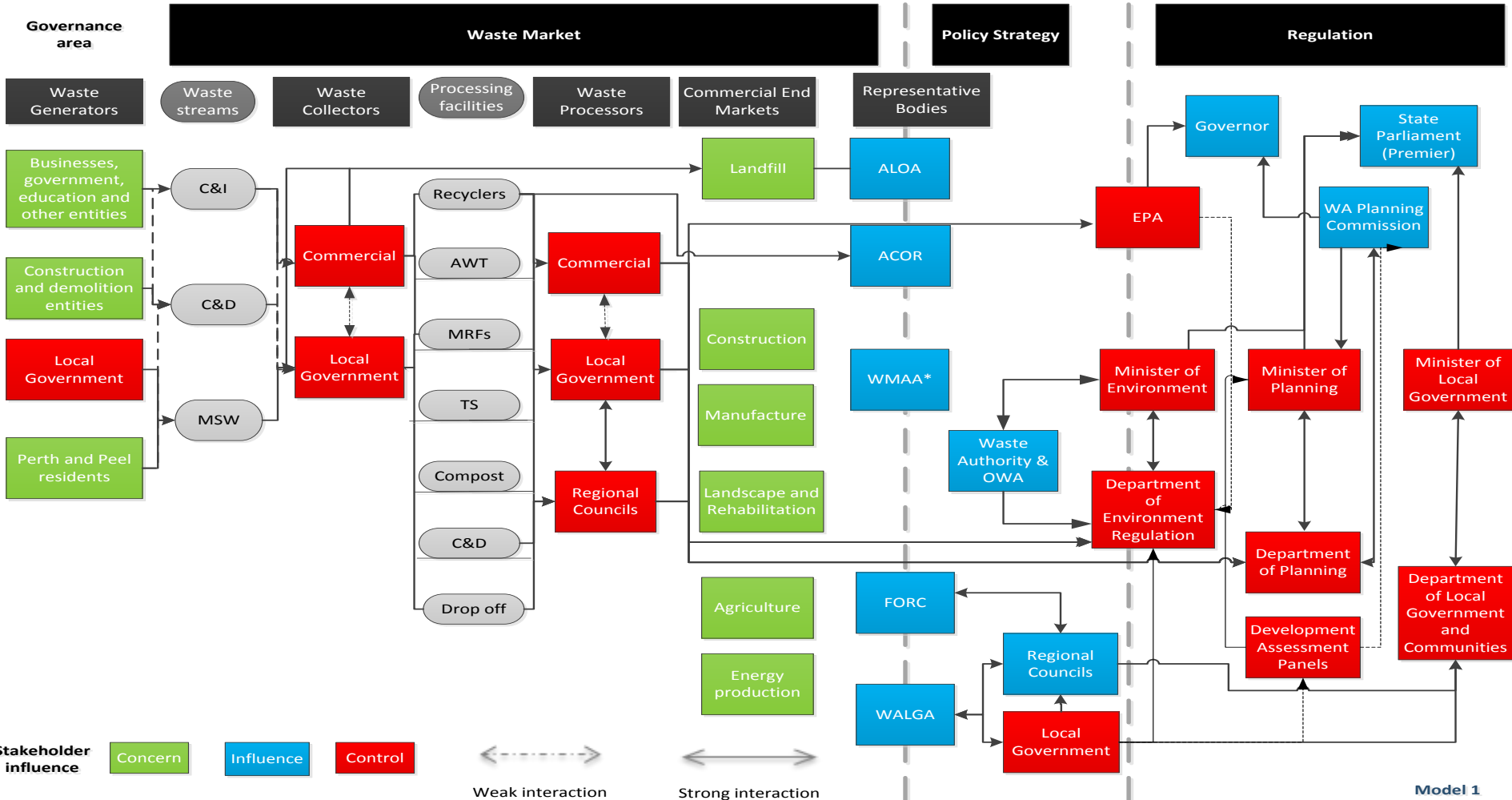
Regulation

- DER via *Environmental Protection Act 1986* – Licensing
- Waste Authority via *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* (WARR Act)
 - Advice to Minister
 - WARR Account management
 - Waste Strategy

WARR Act provisions for local government

- MSW monopoly
- Development of waste management plans

Model 1: Business as usual



Model 2: WALGA model

Key features:

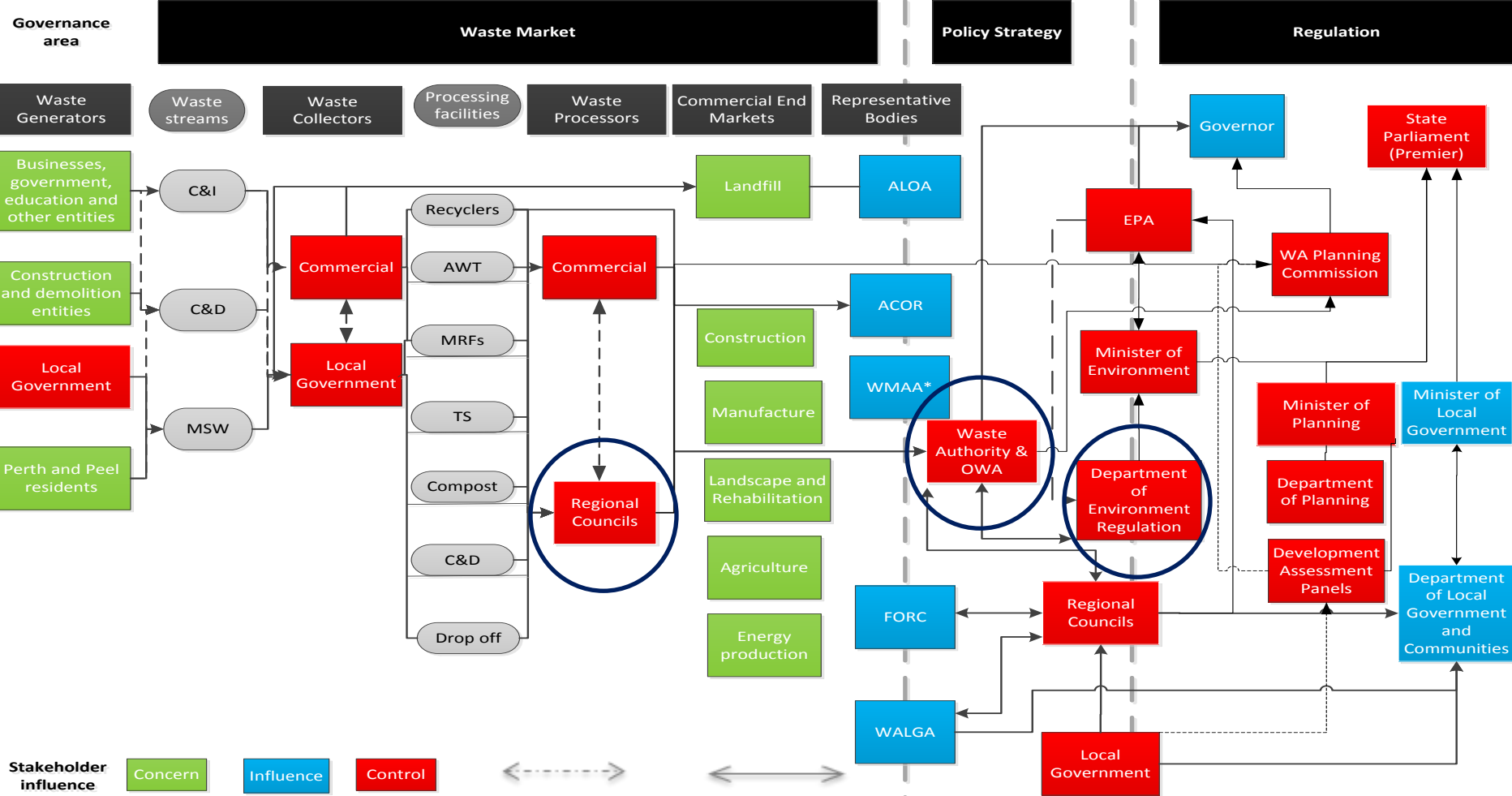
- 3 RGLs responsible for providing waste processing and disposal services.
- Dictate collection systems
- Membership compulsory
- Potential for adopting regional subsidiary model

- Independent Statutory Waste Authority
 - Planning
 - Policy development
 - Levy
 - Coordinate waste management supported by RGLs

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- Licensing
- Legislation
- Policy

Model 2: WALGA model



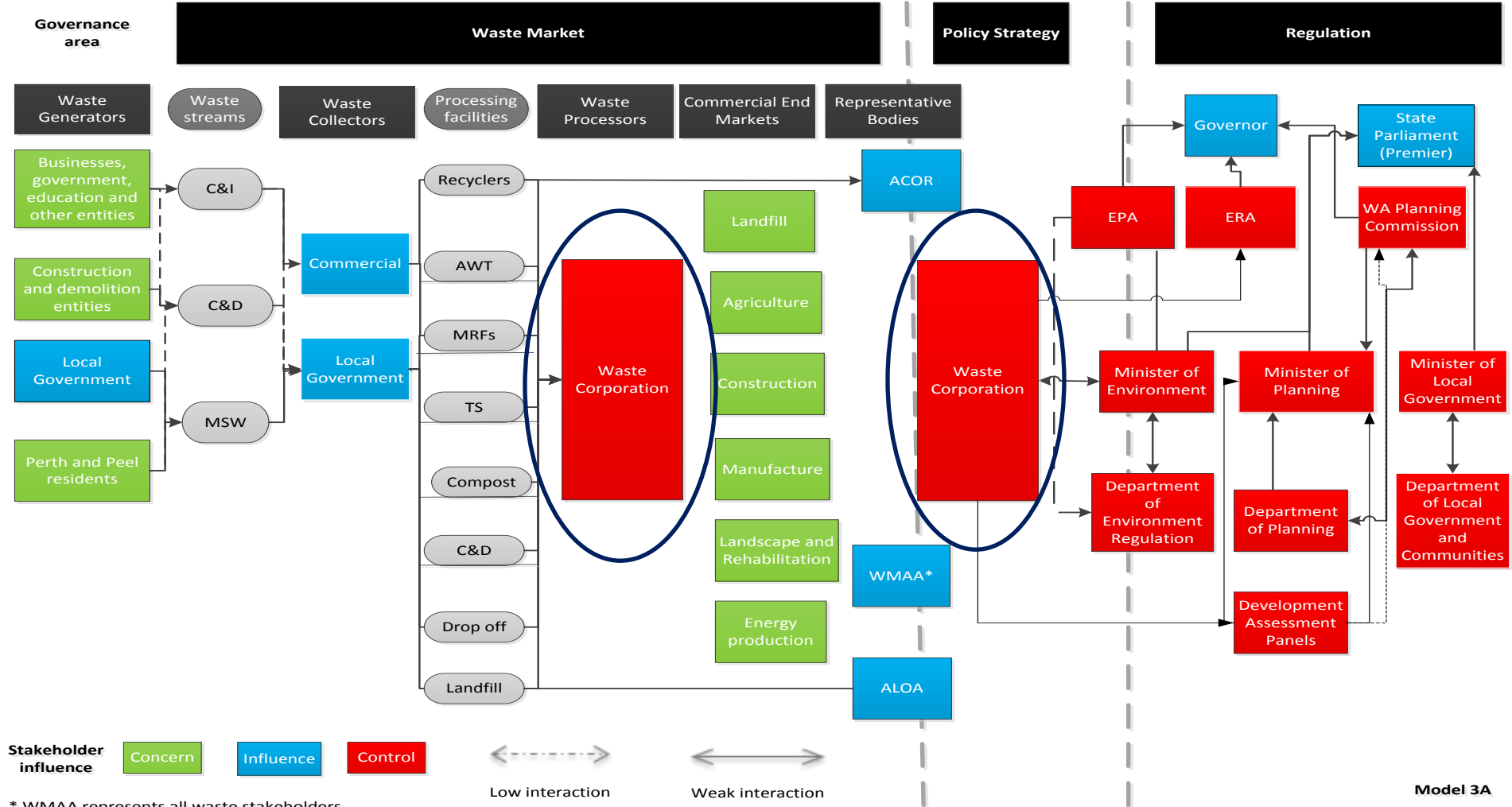
Model 3a: State government control

Key features:

Waste Corporation established to:

- Own waste
- Aggregate waste
- Own or lease facilities
- Process waste
- Contract out services if required

Model 3a: State government control



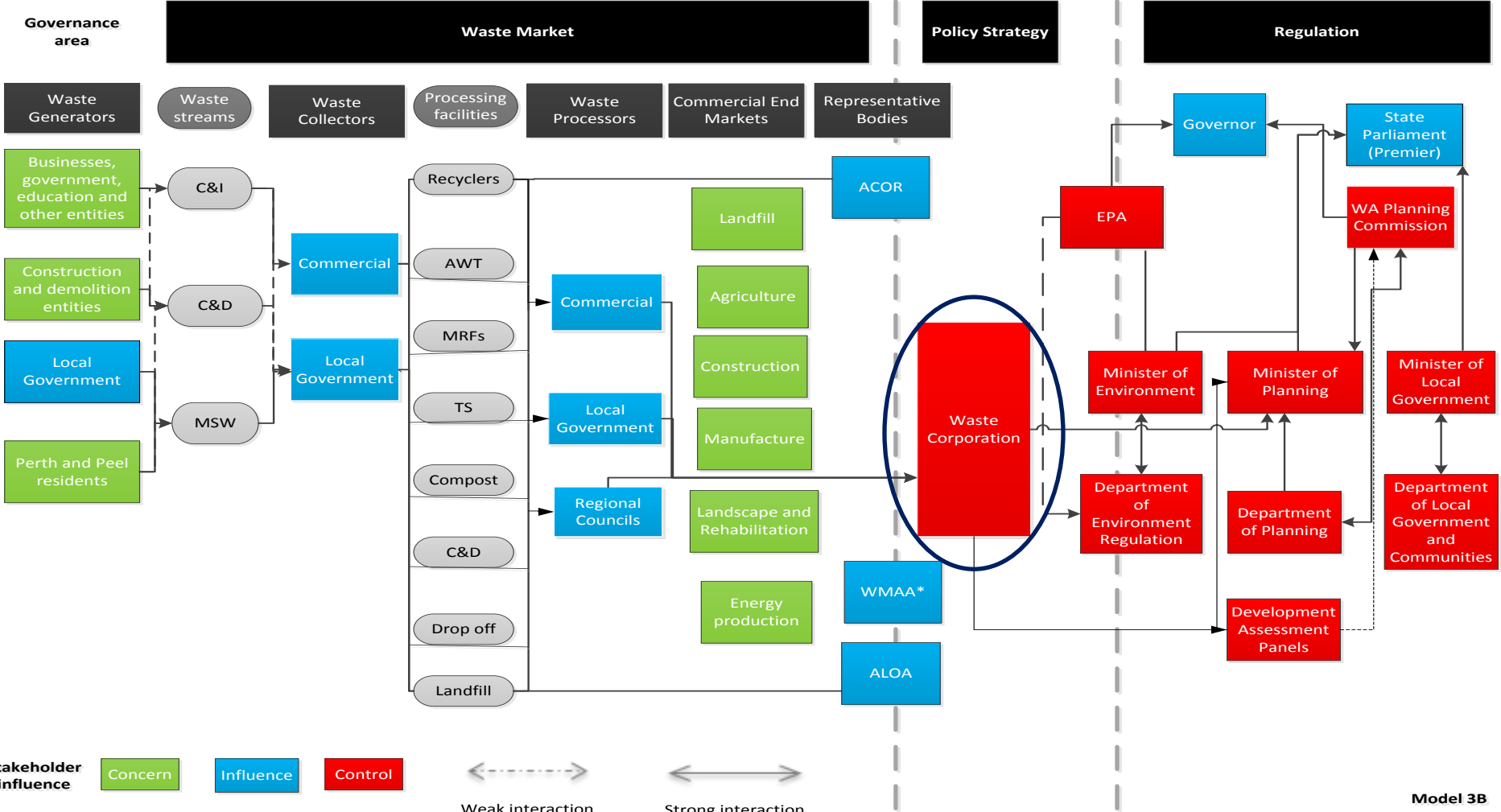
Model 3b: State government control

Key features:

Waste Corporation established to:

- Own waste
- Allocate it to facilities to be processed or disposed
- Would not own facilities

Model 3b: State government control



* WMAA represents all waste stakeholders

Model 4a: State government waste infrastructure planning agency

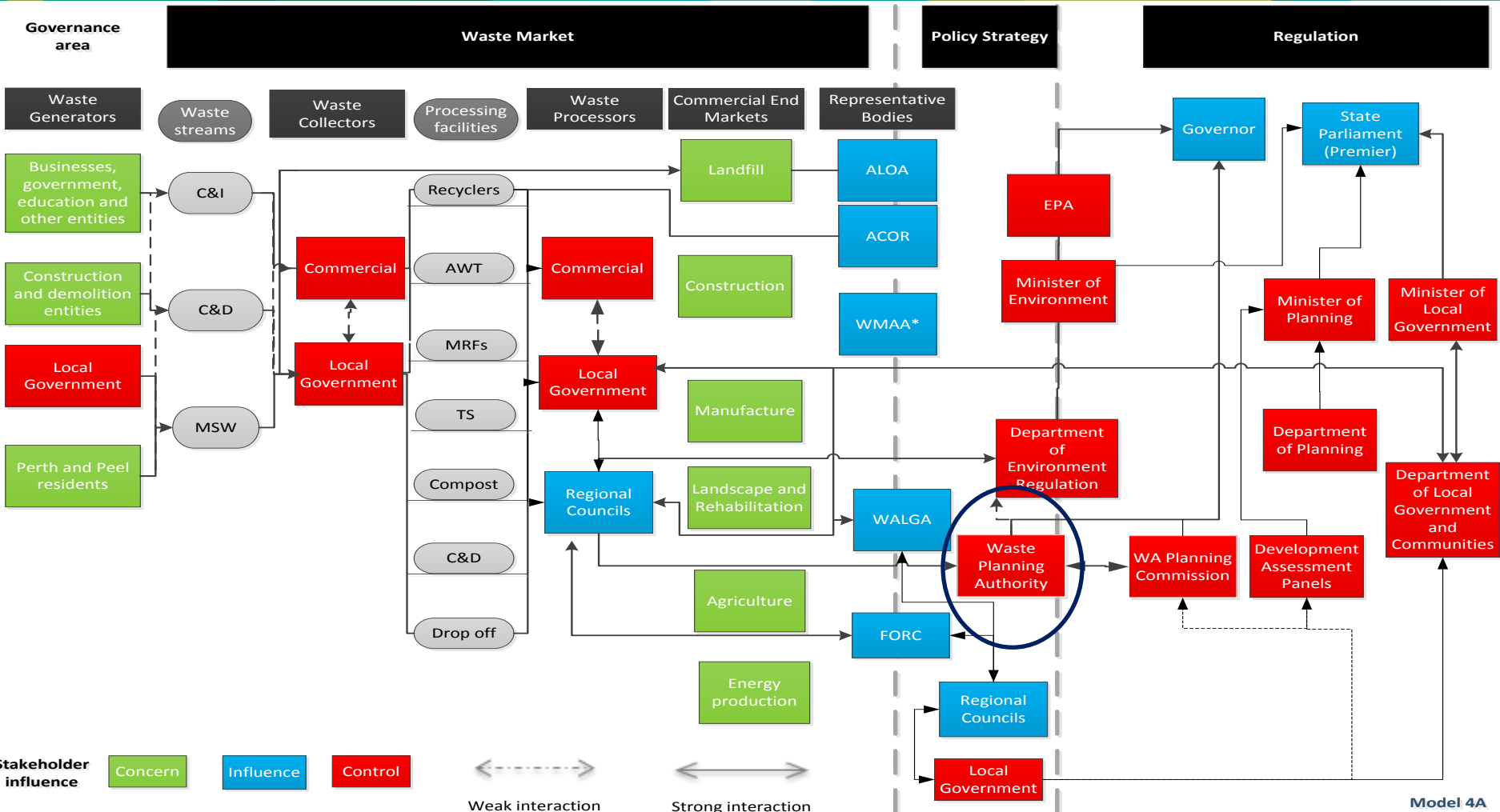
Key features:

New statutory authority 'Waste Planning Authority' to:

- Undertake central planning and decision making regarding waste infrastructure
- Develop and implement a Waste and Recycling Infrastructure Plan
- Make recommendations on the approval of facilities

Authority is of similar status to the EPA and WAPC.

Model 4a: State government waste infrastructure planning agency



Model 4b: State government waste infrastructure planning and policy agency

Key features:

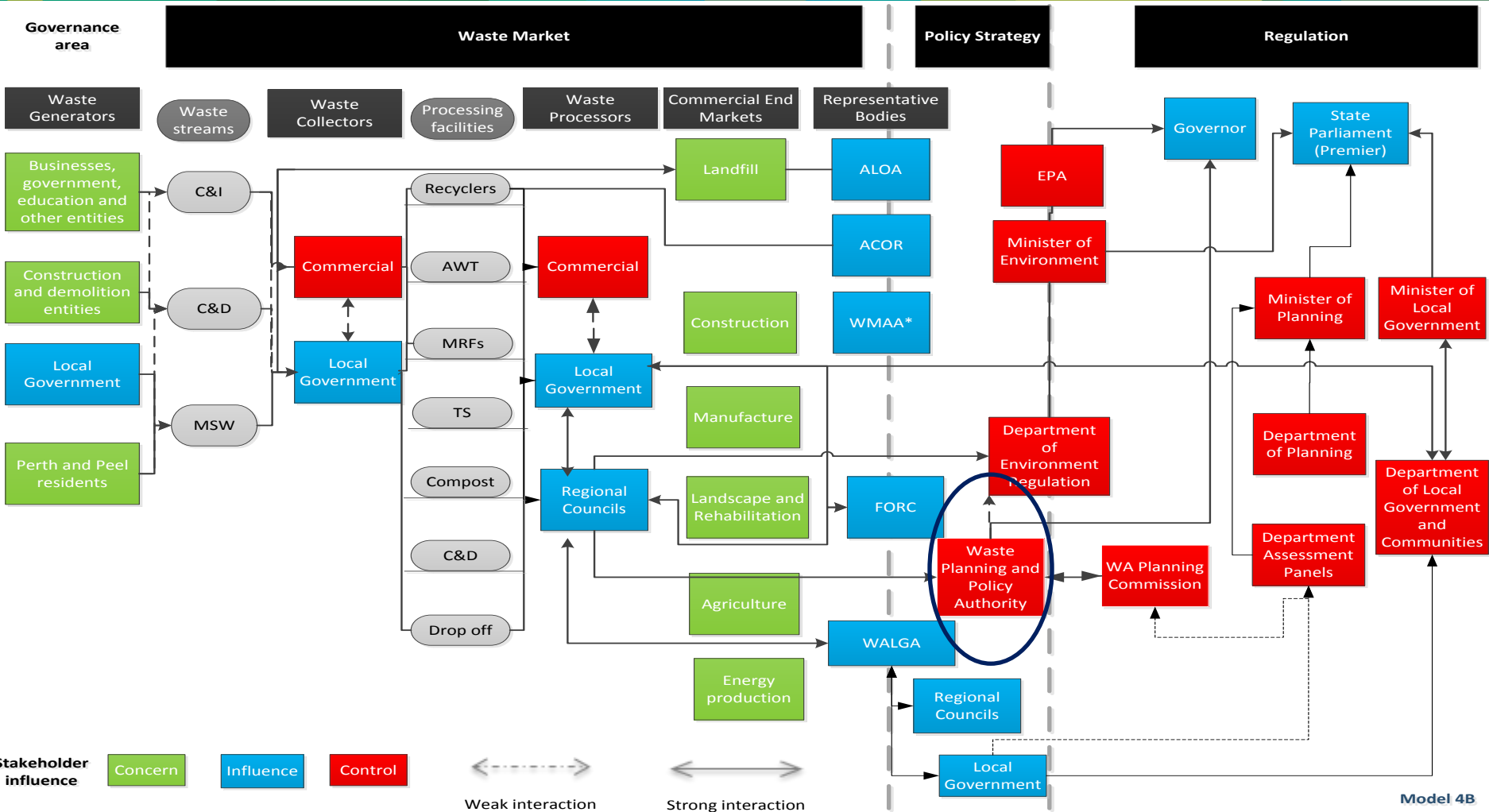
New statutory authority 'Waste Planning Authority' to:

- Undertake central planning and decision making regarding waste infrastructure
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- Make recommendations on the approval of facilities

ALSO

- Develop policy and Code of Practice for local government waste and recycling collection
- Direct local governments to participate in aggregated processing arrangements and mandate collection systems
- Develop and implement policies and standards to enable improved waste management and recovery from the C&I and C&D waste streams

Model 4b: State government waste infrastructure planning and policy agency



Model 4c: State government waste infrastructure planning and policy agency with a role in site securing and leasing sites

Key features:

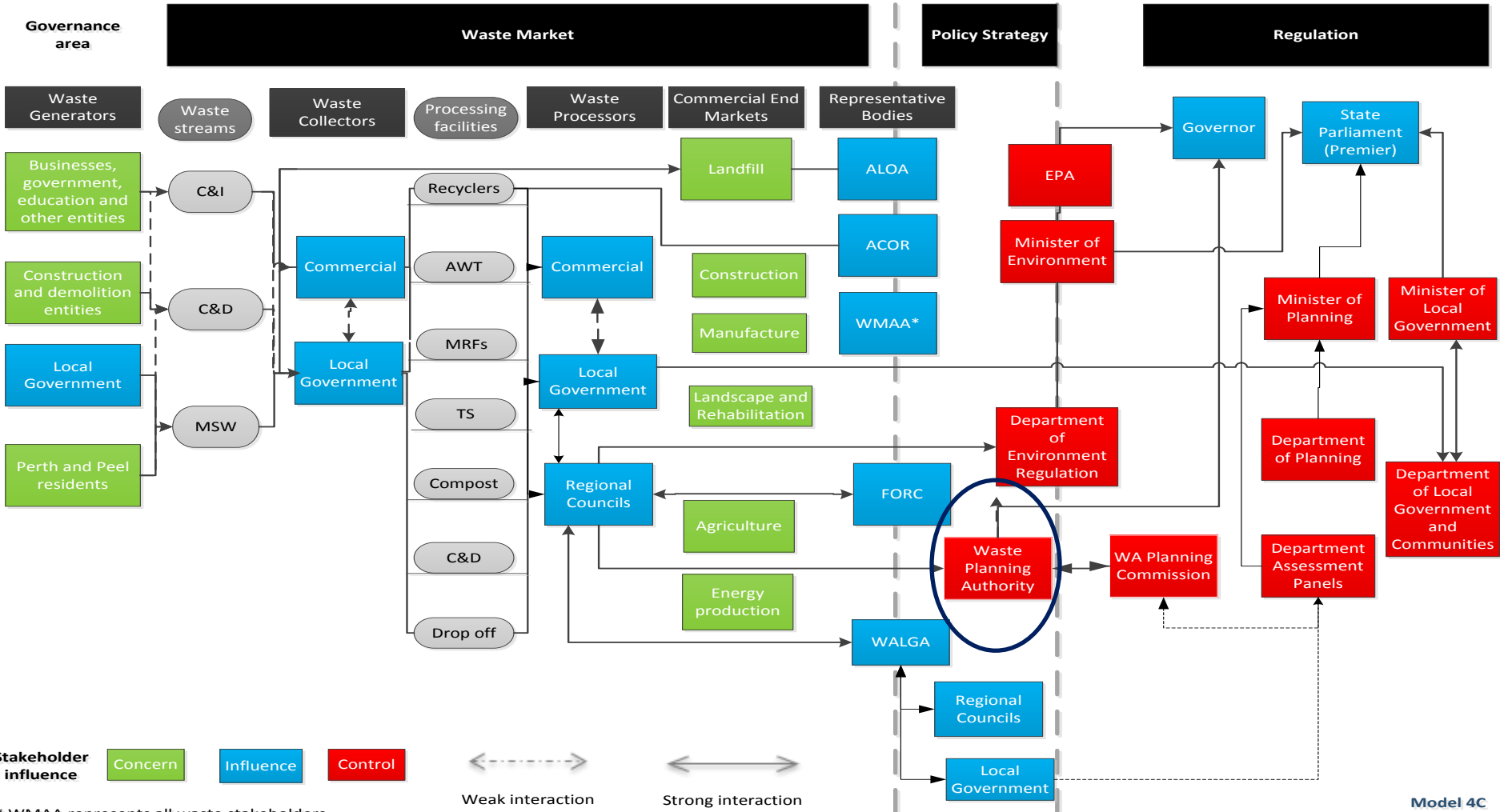
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- Develop and implement policies and standards to enable improved waste management and recovery from the C&I and C&D waste streams

ALSO

- Secure strategic sites for the purposes of waste management,
- Ensure correct zoning and protection for sites with suitable buffers
- Lease the sites for an appropriate duration (e.g. 20, 30 or 50 years) for waste management purposes charging commercial leases for waste processing on the site

Model 4c: State government waste infrastructure planning and policy agency with a role in site securing and leasing sites



Other models?

Next steps

1. Identify complementary funding options under each model
2. Assessment of models to deliver required sites and infrastructure

Further information

Governance options analysis report: Coming soon to:

<http://www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/programs/funded-programs/strategic-waste-infrastructure-planning/> (Strategic Waste Infrastructure Planning page of Waste Authority website)

Waste Authority website: www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au

Feedback

For more information and feedback:

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